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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Case No. 2:15-cr-00133-LRH-PAL

Plaintiff,

v.

JOSHUA STEPHEN DOTY,

**REPORT OF FINDINGS  
AND RECOMENDATION**

Defendant.

(Mot. Dismiss – Dkt. #18)

This matter is before the Court on Defendant Joshua Steven Doty's Motion to Dismiss the Indictment and to Dismiss Count Two of the Indictment as Multiplicitous (Dkt. #18) (the "Motion"), which was referred to the undersigned pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and LR IB 1-4 of the Local Rules of Practice. The Court has considered the Motion, Response (Dkt. #25), and Reply (Dkt. #29).

**I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

On May 6, 2015, the grand jury returned a two-count Indictment (Dkt. #1) against Mr. Doty for Prohibited Person in Possession of a Firearm, a violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(9), 924(a)(2). Count one alleges Doty possessed a Rossi 12-gauge shotgun on February 7, 2015, and count two alleges he possessed the same firearm on April 23, 2015. The Indictment alleges Mr. Doty was prohibited from possessing the firearm at the relevant times because he was convicted in Las Vegas Justice Court of a "misdemeanor crime of domestic violence," as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(33)(A). Specifically, it alleges Mr. Doty was convicted of "Battery Domestic Violence, in Case No. 13F00554X" on January 29, 2013. The Motion is based on the following facts of the underlying case.

On January 11, 2013, the State of Nevada filed a Criminal Complaint against Mr. Doty alleging he committed "BATTERY CONSTITUTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE –

1 STRANGULATION (Category C Felony – NRS 200.481, 200.485, 33.018) and ASSAULT  
 2 WITH A DEADLY WEAPON (Category B Felony – NRS 200.471).” *See* Mot. to Dismiss  
 3 (Dkt. #18-1), Ex. A, Criminal Complaint. The Complaint alleged that Mr. Doty and Priscilla  
 4 Ryan, the victim, had a domestic relationship and shared a child in common. *Id.*

5 Pursuant to plea negotiations, defense counsel informed the court that Mr. Doty would be  
 6 “pleading guilty to battery domestic violence first offense.” *Id.* at Ex. B., Jan. 29, 2013 Tr. of  
 7 Battery Domestic Violence Plea at 3:12–13. The court canvased Mr. Doty regarding the form  
 8 entitled “Battery Domestic Violence Admonishment of Rights.” *Id.* at 4:7–25. Mr. Doty  
 9 affirmed that he understood the form and the consequences for a second or third conviction, had  
 10 no questions for the court, and he acknowledged his signature and the date at the bottom of the  
 11 form. *Id.* The first page of the form states, in part:

12 I am the Defendant in this case. I am charged with battery constituting domestic  
 13 violence in having willfully and unlawfully committed an act of force or violence  
 14 upon my spouse, former spouse, a person to whom I am related by blood or  
 15 marriage, a person with whom I am or actually residing, a person with whom I  
 have had or am having a dating relationship, a person with whom I have a child in  
 common, my minor child, or the minor child of one of those persons (in violation  
 of NRS 33.018/NRS 200.485). ....

16 I AM ALSO AWARE THAT BY PLEADING GUILTY OR NOLO  
 17 CONTENDERE I AM ADMITTING THE STATE COULD FACTUALLY  
 18 PROVE THE CHARCE(S) AGAINST ME. I AM ALSO AWARE THAT MY  
 PLEA OF GUILTY OR NOLO CONTENDERE MAY HAVE THE  
 FOLLOWING CONSEQUENCES: ...

19 3. I understand that if I am convicted of a misdemeanor or felony that  
 20 constitutes domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018 my possession, shipment,  
 transportation, or receipt of a firearm or ammunition may constitute a felony  
 pursuant to NRS 202.360 or federal law.

21 4. I understand that sentencing is entirely up to the court and the following  
 22 range of penalties for committing the offense described above will apply (unless a  
 greater penalty is provided pursuant to NRS 200.481)

23 *Id.*, Ex. D, Battery/Domestic Violence: Admonishment of Rights at 1. The second page of the  
 24 form details the minimum punishments for a first, second and third offense. *Id.* at 2. The form is  
 25 signed and initialed by Mr. Doty and his counsel and dated January 29, 2013. *Id.*

26 After discussing the form, the court orally amended count one of the Complaint “to  
 27 reflect a battery constituting domestic violence first offense.” *Id.*, Ex. B, Plea Tr. at 5:4–6. The  
 28 parties stipulated to “a factual basis and domestic relationship.” *Id.* at 5:9–12. Based on the

1 stipulation, the court accepted Mr. Doty's no contest plea and adjudicated him guilty of count  
2 one (the "Nevada conviction") and count two was dismissed. *Id.* at 5:13–15.

3 The Disposition Notice and Judgment indicates that Mr. Doty was charged in count one  
4 of the Criminal Complaint with "DOM BATTERY BY STRANGULATION" under  
5 NRS 200.485.2 and lists the disposition as: "GUILTY — BATTERY (DOMESTIC  
6 VIOLENCE)." *Id.*, Ex. C, Disposition Notice & Judgment, Case No. 13F00554X. For count  
7 two, the document indicates that Mr. Doty was charged in count two with "ASSAULT, W/DW"  
8 under NRS 200.471 and lists the disposition as: "DISMISSED—DISMISSED ON COURTS  
9 MOTION." *Id.*

10 **II. MOTION TO DISMISS**

11 The Motion asserts that this Court should dismiss the Indictment because Mr. Doty's  
12 state conviction for battery domestic violence is not a predicate misdemeanor offense under the  
13 relevant federal statute, which provides:

14 It shall be unlawful for any person-- ...

15 (9) who has been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor crime of domestic  
violence,

16 to ship or transport in interstate or foreign commerce, or possess in or affecting  
commerce, any firearm or ammunition; or to receive any firearm or ammunition  
17 which has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce.

18 U.S.C. § 922(g).

19 Under federal law a "misdemeanor crime of domestic violence" is defined as:

20 ... an offense that--

21 (i) is a misdemeanor under Federal, State, or Tribal law; and

22 (ii) has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force, or the  
threatened use of a deadly weapon, committed by a current or former spouse,  
23 parent, or guardian of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child  
in common, by a person who is cohabiting with or has cohabited with the victim  
as a spouse, parent, or guardian, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse,  
24 parent, or guardian of the victim. ...

25 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(33)(A).<sup>1</sup>

26 / / /

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>1</sup> Subsection (a)(33)(B) provides certain limitations to this definition; however, none are applicable here,  
and Mr. Doty does not claim that any of the exceptions apply.

1                   Mr. Doty does not dispute that the Nevada conviction was a misdemeanor offense under  
 2 state law or that he had the requisite domestic relationship with the victim, Ms. Ryan. The  
 3 Motion asserts that the Nevada statute of conviction is categorically overbroad and does not  
 4 qualify as a crime of domestic violence under federal law because the crime he was convicted of  
 5 does not require the element of “use or attempted use of physical force.” Mr. Doty argues that  
 6 he was convicted of a misdemeanor under NRS 33.018, which can be violated in numerous  
 7 ways, some of which only require reckless conduct. The Supreme Court has held that reckless  
 8 conduct causing bodily injury is insufficient to establish the use or attempted use of force as a  
 9 matter of law. Thus, the Motion asserts that the Nevada statute under which he was convicted is  
 10 categorically overbroad and cannot serve as a predicate “misdemeanor crime of domestic  
 11 violence” that allows him to be charged under § 922(g).

12                   **A.     Legal Standard for Reviewing Predicate Crimes Under State Law**

13                   To determine whether a state conviction qualifies under a particular federal statute as a  
 14 predicate offense, the court applies the holding of *Descamps v. United States*, --- U.S. ----, 133  
 15 S.Ct. 2276 (2013). *See Almanza-Arenas v. Lynch*, 809 F.3d 515, 521 (9th Cir. 2015).

16                   At the first step, we compare the elements of the state offense to the elements of  
 17 the generic offense defined by federal law. If this “categorical approach” reveals  
 18 that the elements of the state crime are the same as or narrower than the elements  
 19 of the federal offense, then the state crime is a categorical match and every  
 20 conviction under that statute qualifies as [a predicate offense]. When a statute is  
 21 “overbroad,” meaning that it criminalizes conduct that goes beyond the elements  
 22 of the federal offense, we turn to step two: determining whether the statute is  
 23 “divisible” or “indivisible.” If the statute is indivisible, “our inquiry ends,  
 24 because a conviction under an indivisible, overbroad statute can never serve as a  
 25 predicate offense.” Only when a statute is overbroad and divisible do we turn to  
 26 step three—the “modified categorical approach.”

27                   *Id.* at 521 (quoting *Lopez–Valencia v. Lynch*, 798 F.3d 863, 867–68 (9th Cir. 2015) (internal  
 28 citations omitted)).

29                   **B.     Comparing Elements of the State Offense to the Elements of the Federal  
 30                   Generic Offense**

31                   To determine whether a state criminal statute is categorically a crime involving the same  
 32 elements as the generic offense defined by federal law, the court must: (i) “identify the elements  
 33 of the statute necessary to secure a conviction,” *Uppal v. Holder*, 605 F.3d 712, 714 (9th Cir.  
 34

1 2010), and (ii) compare the elements of the statute of conviction to the generic federal definition  
 2 of the subject crime and decide whether the conviction meets that definition. *Almanza-Arenas*,  
 3 809 F.3d at 521. A prior conviction under a state statute can only serve as a categorical match  
 4 under a federal statute if the state statute “has the same elements as, or is narrower than,” the  
 5 federal generic crime. *Rendon v. Holder*, 764 F.3d 1077, 1082–83 (9th Cir. 2014). However, if  
 6 the state “statute sweeps more broadly than the generic crime, a conviction under that law cannot  
 7 count as [the federal] predicate, even if the defendant actually committed the offense in its  
 8 generic form.” *Id.* When comparing a prior conviction and a federal generic crime, the  
 9 “categorical approach” requires courts to “look only to the statutory definitions—*i.e.*, the  
 10 elements—of a defendant’s prior offenses, and *not* to the particular facts underlying those  
 11 convictions.” *Id.* (quoting *Descamps*, 133 S. Ct. at 2283) (internal quotation omitted).

12 **1. Identifying Mr. Doty’s Statute of Conviction**

13 The Motion asserts that Doty was convicted of battery domestic violence under  
 14 NRS 33.018.<sup>2</sup> However, the state criminal complaint charged him in count one with “battery

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15 <sup>2</sup> NRS 33.018 provides, in relevant part:

16 1. Domestic violence occurs when a person commits one of the following acts against or  
 17 upon the person’s spouse or former spouse, any other person to whom the person is  
 18 related by blood or marriage, any other person with whom the person is or was actually  
 19 residing, any other person with whom the person has had or is having a dating  
 20 relationship, any other person with whom the person has a child in common, the minor  
 21 child of any of those persons, the person’s minor child or any other person who has been  
 22 appointed the custodian or legal guardian for the person’s minor child:  
 23 (a) A battery.  
 24 (b) An assault.  
 25 (c) Compelling the other person by force or threat of force to perform an act from  
 26 which the other person has the right to refrain or to refrain from an act which the  
 27 other person has the right to perform.  
 28 (d) A sexual assault.  
 (e) A knowing, purposeful or reckless course of conduct intended to harass the other  
 person. Such conduct may include, but is not limited to:  
 (1) Stalking.  
 (2) Arson.  
 (3) Trespassing.  
 (4) Larceny.  
 (5) Destruction of private property.  
 (6) Carrying a concealed weapon without a permit.  
 (7) Injuring or killing an animal.  
 (f) A false imprisonment.  
 (g) Unlawful entry of the other person’s residence, or forcible entry against the other  
 person’s will if there is a reasonably foreseeable risk of harm to the other person ...

1 constituting domestic violence – strangulation” under NRS 200.481, 200.485, 33.018. *See* Mot.  
 2 to Dismiss (Dkt. #18-1), Ex. A. The parties negotiated the charge and the court orally amended  
 3 count one “to reflect a battery constituting domestic violence first offense;” thus, the statutory  
 4 enhancement for strangulation was dropped. *Id.*, Ex. B, Plea Tr. at 5:4–6. The Motion claims  
 5 that Doty was not convicted of an offense under NRS 200.481 and 200.485 but an offense under  
 6 NRS 33.018.

7 However, Chapter 33 of the Nevada Revised Statutes is a part of Title 3 that addresses  
 8 remedies in special actions and proceedings. Chapter 33 contains the provisions governing  
 9 injunctions. NRS 33.018 is part of Nevada’s statutory scheme authorizing orders for protection  
 10 against domestic violence. It is not a criminal statute. Rather, it defines acts which constitute  
 11 battery domestic violence for purposes of obtaining orders for protection against domestic  
 12 violence.

13 NRS 200.481 and 200.48 are the criminal statutes that define and punish battery domestic  
 14 violence. Both statutes fall within Title 15 of the Nevada Revised Statutes entitled “Crimes and  
 15 Punishment.” Chapter 200 sets forth crimes “Crimes Against the Person.” NRS 200.485 is titled  
 16 “Battery which constitutes domestic violence: Penalties; referring child for counseling;  
 17 restriction against dismissal, probation and suspension; definitions.” The Justice Court Notice of  
 18 Disposition and Judgement, which is attached as Exhibit C to the Motion, reflects that Doty was  
 19 convicted of a violation of NRS 200.485.2 which incorporates NRS 200.481’s definition of  
 20 “Battery.” *See* NRS 200.485(9). Under NRS 200.481(a)(1), “Battery” is defined as “any willful  
 21 and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another.” NRS 33.018 defines  
 22 domestic violence for purposes of the civil remedies afforded under Chapter 33, and describes  
 23 the domestic relationships which qualify. Its reference in NRS 200.485 is to establish the  
 24 “domestic” element of the offense. Domestic violence offense occurs when an individual  
 25 commits one of the proscribed acts against or upon another person with whom the individual has  
 26 an intimate or familial relationship. *See* NRS 33.018(1).<sup>3</sup> NRS 33.018 does not criminalize any  
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28 <sup>3</sup> Nevada law addresses domestic violence in both the civil and criminal context. For example, NRS 33.017 through 33.100, which encompasses NRS 33.018, provides the procedure for granting

1 conduct. It defines the *domestic relationships* that qualify for civil remedies for victims of  
 2 domestic violence, and prosecution for criminal domestic violence offenses.

3 In *English v. State*, 9 P.3d 60 (Nev. 2000), the Nevada Supreme Court discussed the  
 4 interplay between the three relevant statutes—NRS 200.481, 200.485, and 33.018. The court  
 5 noted that the Nevada legislature passed a “domestic violence enhancement law” in 1997 now  
 6 codified at NRS 200.485. *Id.* at 61. This statute increased “the severity of the offense and  
 7 consequent penalty for battery constituting domestic violence from a misdemeanor to a felony  
 8 when the defendant has two prior convictions for the same offense within the immediately  
 9 preceding seven years.” *Id.* The court noted that “the legislature did not create a new crime by  
 10 the passage of this statute,” it simply moved the “definition and penalties for battery constituting  
 11 domestic violence” to NRS 200.485. *Id.* at 64. “Prior to the passage of the new law, a battery  
 12 that constituted domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018, was treated as a simple battery and  
 13 prosecuted under NRS 200.481.” *Id.* at 66; *see also Clay v. Eighth Jud. Dist. Ct.*, 305 P.3d 898,  
 14 906 (Nev. 2013) (citing both NRS 200.481 and NRS 33.018 for “a charge of domestic battery”);  
 15 *Hobbs v. State*, 251 P.3d 177, 179 (Nev. 2011) (noting that NRS 200.485 is “Nevada’s domestic  
 16 battery statute”); *City of Las Vegas v. Eighth Jud. Dist. Ct.*, 188 P.3d 55, 57–59 (Nev. 2008)  
 17 (describing NRS 33.018 as a “domestic violence sentencing enhancement” with the purpose of  
 18 “comprehensively combat domestic violence and reduce recidivism”).<sup>4</sup>

19 The Motion is simply wrong in arguing that NRS 200.485 is only a sentencing statute  
 20 because it “does not criminalize any conduct.” *See Reply* (Dkt. #29) at 5:3–6. NRS 200.485 is a

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21 injunctive orders for protection against domestic violence. A family court may utilize evidence of  
 22 domestic violence to determine that custody of a child by a “perpetrator of domestic violence is not in the  
 23 best interest of the child.” *See NRS 125C.230* (citing NRS 33.018); NRS 49.2542 (“‘Domestic violence’  
 24 means an act described in NRS 33.018.”). NRS 41.134 establishes a private right of action for victims of  
 25 domestic violence. NRS 118A.345 allows tenants who are the victims of domestic violence to terminate a  
 26 residential lease due to domestic violence. The multiple citations to NRS 33.018 in both civil and  
 27 criminal Nevada statutes negate Mr. Doty’s assertion that NRS 33.018 is his criminal statute of  
 28 conviction.

26 <sup>4</sup> *See also Williams v. State*, Case No. 65761, 2015 WL 4712111, at \*2 (Nev. App. July 31, 2015)  
 27 (unpublished order affirming jury verdict as to sufficiency of evidence for domestic battery). The  
 28 *Williams* court noted that “[b]attery is ‘any willful and unlawful use of force or violence upon’ another  
 person. NRS 200.481(l)(a). A battery constitutes domestic violence if it is committed against a ‘person  
 with whom the person is or was actually residing.’ NRS 33.018(1).”

1 part of Chapter 200 which contains Nevada’s criminal statutes for crimes against persons.  
 2 Subsection (9)(b) incorporates the definition of battery in NRS 200.481(1)(a), which criminalizes  
 3 battery. NRS 200.485(9)(c) also incorporates NRS 33.018 by reference. NRS 33.018 by  
 4 contrast is not a criminal statute—it merely lists the types of intimate relationships required to  
 5 show a domestic relationship for purposes of the definition of domestic violence. Acts of  
 6 domestic violence include battery among others. The legislative definition of domestic  
 7 relationships in NRS 33.018 is used in both civil and criminal contexts. *See, supra*, Footnote 3.  
 8 In the context of a criminal case, a domestic relationship that meets the definition under  
 9 NRS 33.018 changes a simple battery under NRS 200.481 to a domestic battery under  
 10 NRS 200.485. *See English*, 9 P.3d at 64–66. NRS 33.018 provides the basis for the additional  
 11 penalties set forth in NRS 200.485 for a battery constituting domestic violence. If a battery is  
 12 committed upon a domestic partner as defined by NRS 33.018, NRS 200.485 provides for a  
 13 sentencing enhancement. *Cf. United States v. Hayes*, 555 U.S. 415, 418 (2009) (the existence of  
 14 a domestic relationship “need not be a defining element of the predicate offense,” but it must be  
 15 established beyond a reasonable doubt); *Hobbs v. State*, 251 P.3d 177, 181 (Nev. 2011) (due  
 16 process requires the prosecution to prove “each element of a sentence enhancement beyond a  
 17 reasonable doubt”). Doty was convicted of battery domestic violence under NRS 200.485.

18 **2. The Elements of the Statute of Conviction**

19 To determine whether Doty’s state conviction under NRS 200.485 qualifies as a federal  
 20 misdemeanor crime of domestic violence for purposes of charging Doty with prohibited person  
 21 in possession of a firearm, the Court must identify the elements of a Nevada statute of  
 22 conviction, and apply Nevada rules of construction. *See, e.g., Almanza-Arenas*, 809 F.3d at 521  
 23 (applying California rules of statutory construction to a California criminal statute). The court’s  
 24 objective in construing Nevada statutes is to give effect to the legislature’s intent. *Chateau*  
 25 *Vegas Wine, Inc. v. S. Wine & Spirits of Am., Inc.*, 265 P.3d 680, 685 (Nev. 2011). To determine  
 26 legislative intent, the court looks at the plain language of a statute. *Great Basin Water Network*  
 27 *v. State Eng’r*, 234 P.3d 912, 918 (Nev. 2010). The court only looks beyond the plain language  
 28 if it is ambiguous or silent on the issue in question. *Allstate Ins. Co. v. Fackett*, 206 P.3d 572,

1 576 (Nev. 2009). In such situations, legislative intent may be ascertained by reference to the  
 2 entire statutory scheme to avoid an unreasonable or absurd result. *Salas v. Allstate Rent-A-Car,*  
 3 *Inc.*, 14 P.3d 511, 513–14 (Nev. 2000). The court has a duty to construe statutes as a whole so  
 4 that all provisions are considered together and, to the extent possible, reconciled and harmonized.  
 5 *Cromer v. Wilson*, 225 P.3d 788, 790 (Nev. 2010).

6 Applying these rules to NRS 200.485, a battery constituting domestic violence requires a  
 7 (1) willful or unlawful use of force or violence (2) upon a person with a special relationship to  
 8 the criminal defendant. *See English*, 9 P.3d at 66–67 (noting that after the passage of  
 9 NRS 200.485 “an added *element* must now be proven to convict a person under the ‘battery that  
 10 constitutes domestic violence’ crime, *i.e.*, the victim must be one of the designated persons  
 11 protected under NRS 33.018”) (emphasis added).

12 3. **Comparing the Elements of the Nevada Conviction with 18 U.S.C.**  
 13 **§ 921(a)(33)(A)’s Definition of “misdemeanor crime of domestic**  
 14 **violence”**

15 Applying the categorical approach, courts compare “the elements of the statute of  
 16 conviction with a federal definition of the crime to determine whether conduct proscribed by the  
 17 statute is broader than the generic federal definition.” *United States v. Quintero-Junco*, 754 F.3d  
 18 746, 751 (9th Cir. 2014) (quotation omitted). The Ninth Circuit considers “not only the language  
 19 of the state statute, but also the interpretation of that language in judicial opinions.” *United*  
 20 *States v. Gonzalez-Monterroso*, 745 F.3d 1237, 1244 n.4 (9th Cir. 2014) (quotation omitted); *see*  
 21 *also Almanza-Arenas*, 809 F.3d at 525–26. If the state statute criminalizes more conduct than the  
 22 federal generic offense, then the statutes are not a “categorical match.” *United States v.*  
 23 *Hernandez*, 769 F.3d 1059, 1063 (9th Cir. 2014).

24 The federal definition of a “misdemeanor crime of domestic violence” is an offense that  
 25 (i) “has, as an element, the use or attempted use of physical force, or the threatened use of a  
 26 deadly weapon” (ii) by a defendant who had a domestic relationship with the victim. *See* 18  
 27 U.S.C. § 921(a)(33)(A). Doty does not dispute that he was convicted of a Nevada misdemeanor  
 28 offense or that he had the requisite domestic relationship with Ms. Ryan. Rather, the Motion

1 claims that NRS 33.018 includes a definition of domestic violence that does not require “use or  
 2 attempted use of physical force.” However, as explained, NRS 38.018 is not a criminal statute.  
 3 It provides civil remedies for domestic violence victims, including injunctions and protective  
 4 orders where the offender’s conduct does not necessarily involve the use or attempted use of  
 5 force. It also defines what relationships are “domestic” for both civil and criminal purposes.

6 NRS 200.481(a)(1) defines battery as the “willful and unlawful *use of force or violence*  
 7 upon the person of another.” (emphasis added). In *United States v. Castleman*, --- U.S. ----, 134  
 8 S.Ct. 1405, 1410 (2014), the Supreme Court held that a prior conviction for a misdemeanor  
 9 crime of domestic violence met the physical force requirement of § 922(g) if the degree of force  
 10 used supports a common law battery, namely—offensive touching. *See also Hobbs*, 251 P.3d at  
 11 179 (any harmful or offensive touching, however slight, constitutes sufficient force or violence  
 12 to sustain a domestic battery conviction under NRS 200.481 and 200.485). Doty’s conviction  
 13 under NRS 200.485 necessarily had as an element the use or attempted use of physical force and  
 14 qualifies as a misdemeanor crime of violence under federal law.

15 Additionally, relying on *Castleman*, a California Court of Appeal has found that  
 16 California’s battery statute, Penal Code Section 242, is a misdemeanor crime of domestic  
 17 violence within the meaning of § 921(a)(33)(A)(ii). *See James v. State*, 229 Cal. App. 4th 130,  
 18 136, 176 Cal. Rptr. 3d 806, 810 (2014), *review denied* (Nov. 19, 2014). Nevada’s battery statute  
 19 is based on the California’s battery statute. *Byars v. State*, 336 P.3d 939, 949 (Nev. 2014). Like  
 20 its California counterpart, the Nevada statute is sufficient to serve as a predicate misdemeanor  
 21 crime of domestic violence. Because Nevada’s domestic battery statute is a categorical match to  
 22 § 921(a)(33)(A)(ii), every conviction under NRS 200.485 qualifies as a predicate offense. The  
 23 Court will therefore recommend that the district judge deny the Motion on this ground.

24 **C. Doty’s Multiplicitous Argument**

25 “An indictment is multiplicitous when it charges multiple counts for a single offense,  
 26 thereby resulting in two penalties for one crime and raising double jeopardy concerns.” *United*  
 27 *States v Mancuso*, 718 F.3d 780, 791 (9th Cir. 2013) (citations omitted). The Fifth Amendment  
 28 provides that no person shall “be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life

1 or limb.” U.S. Const. Amend. V. Thus, the Double Jeopardy Clause protects against “multiple  
 2 punishments for the same offense.” *Whalen v. United States*, 445 U.S. 684, 688 (1980); *United*  
 3 *States v. Davenport*, 519 F.3d 940, 943 (9th Cir. 2008). However, when “there has been no prior  
 4 conviction or acquittal, the Double Jeopardy Clause does not protect against simultaneous  
 5 prosecutions for the same offense, so long as no more than one punishment is eventually  
 6 imposed.” *United States v. King*, 713 F. Supp. 2d 1207, 1218 (D. Haw. 2010) (quoting *United*  
 7 *States v. Josephberg*, 459 F.3d 350, 355 (2d Cir. 2006)); *see also Ohio v. Johnson*, 467 U.S. 493,  
 8 500 (1984) (“While the Double Jeopardy Clause may protect a defendant against cumulative  
 9 punishments for convictions on the same offense, the Clause does not prohibit the State from  
 10 prosecuting respondent for such multiple offenses in a single prosecution.”).

11 Mr. Doty asks that the Court dismiss Count Two of the Indictment as multiplicitous  
 12 because “the government created two offenses out of the same course of conduct by charging  
 13 Mr. Doty with possessing the same firearm on two different dates.”<sup>5</sup> *See* Reply (Dkt. #29) at  
 14 10:15–16. Courts have recognized that a multiplicitous indictment may prejudice a jury against  
 15 the defendant by creating the impression of more criminal activity on his part than may have  
 16 been present. Doty argues the Court has the discretion and therefore should dismiss Count Two  
 17 as multiplicitous.

18 “A court may redress multiplicity in an indictment by dismissal of multiplicitous counts  
 19 or entry of an order directing the government to elect under which counts it will proceed so long  
 20 as there is no improper amendment to the indictment.” *King*, 713 F. Supp. 2d at 1218 (citing  
 21 *United States v. Aguilar*, 756 F.2d 1418, 1423 (9th Cir. 1985)); *see also United States v.*  
 22 *Johnson*, 130 F.3d 1420, 1426 (10th Cir. 1997) (“A decision of whether to require the  
 23 prosecution to elect between multiplicitous counts before trial is within the discretion of the trial  
 24 court.”)). “A court may also choose to have all counts proceed to trial and vacate one of the  
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26 <sup>5</sup> Ninth Circuit case law holds that possession of the same firearm on different dates is only one offense  
 27 because it constitutes “one uninterrupted course of conduct.” *See, e.g., United States v. Horodner*, 993  
 28 F.2d 191, 193 (9th Cir. 1993); *see also United States v. Ruiz*, 710 F.3d 1077, 1081 (9th Cir. 2013)  
 (firearm possession “is presumed continuous absent specific evidence that the defendant lost possession at  
 some point”).

1 multiplicitous convictions prior to sentencing.” *Id.* (citing *United States v. Hector*, 577 F.3d  
 2 1099, 1101–1103 (9th Cir. 2009)).

3 Here, the government acknowledges that Count Two is multiplicitous but argues that the  
 4 Motion is premature because the government is allowed to charge a person for possessing the  
 5 same firearm on different dates, although the defendant may not be punished twice for the same  
 6 conduct. The government states it will move to dismiss one of the counts and proceed with  
 7 sentencing on the other, and therefore no double jeopardy violation will occur. If the court  
 8 decides the Indictment is multiplicitous before trial, the Court should “merge” the two counts  
 9 rather than dismiss Count Two of the Indictment.

10 Mr. Doty argues that the multiplicitous indictment will prejudice his trial rights. He  
 11 contends that the government’s refusal to dismiss the multiplicitous charge only serves to gain an  
 12 advantage at trial because a jury may get the impression that Mr. Doty has committed multiple  
 13 crimes. *See Reply* (Dkt. #29) at 11 (citing *Johnson*, 130 F.3d at 1426 (“The risk of a trial court  
 14 not requiring pretrial election is that it may falsely suggest to a jury that a defendant has  
 15 committed not one but several crimes.”) (internal quotation and citation omitted); *United States*  
 16 *v. Marquardt*, 786 F.2d 771, 778 (7th Cir. 1986) (stating courts have found that a multiplicitous,  
 17 indictment may prejudice the jury against the defendant by creating the impression of more  
 18 criminal activity on his part than in fact may have been present).

19 The Indictment is clearly multiplicitous in charging Doty with possession of the same  
 20 firearm on two different dates. The government states, and Doty does not dispute, that Count  
 21 One involves an allegation Doty was found shooting the shotgun in the desert, and Count Two  
 22 involves possession of the same shotgun found during execution of a search warrant for his  
 23 residence. The criminal conduct charged in both counts is mere possession. Nothing in the  
 24 Indictment suggests Doty was engaged in any other type of criminal activity that would run the  
 25 risk of creating the impression he engaged in more than one crime. The defense may request an  
 26 appropriate jury instruction clarifying that the Indictment charges one offense occurred on two  
 27 separate dates. Dismissing one of the counts prior to sentencing will cure multiplicity of the  
 28 Indictment. *See United States v Matthews*, 240 F.3d 806, 818 (9th Cir. 2000), *overruled in part*,

1      *adopted in part on reh'g en banc*, 278 F.3d 880 (9th Cir. 2002). The Court will therefore  
2      recommend denying Mr. Doty's Motion as to Count Two.

3 For the reasons explained,

4       **IT IS RECOMMENDED** that Defendant Joshua Steven Doty's Motion to Dismiss the  
5 Indictment and to Dismiss Count Two of the Indictment as Multiplicitous (Dkt. #18) BE  
6 DENIED.

7 || Dated this 1st day of March, 2016.

Peggy A. Seen  
PEGGY A. SEEN  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE